# REPORT No. 301

# FULL SCALE TESTS OF WOOD PROPELLERS ON A VE-7 AIRPLANE IN THE PROPELLER RESEARCH TUNNEL

By FRED E. WEICK
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#### SUMMARY

The investigation described in this report was made primarily to afford a comparison between propeller tests in the new Propeller Research Tunnel and flight tests and small model tests on propellers. Three wood propellers which had been previously tested in flight on a VE-7 airplane, and of which models had also been tested in a wind tunnel, were tested again on a VE-7 airplane in the Propeller Research Tunnel. The results of these tests are in fair agreement with those of the flight and model tests.

Tests were also made with the tail surfaces removed, and with both the wings and tail surfaces removed. It was found that the effect of the tail surfaces on the propeller characteristics was negligible, but that the wings reduced the maximum propulsive efficiency about 5 per cent.

#### INTRODUCTION

Heretofore aerodynamic tests on propellers have been made either in flight or on small models in a wind tunnel. Full scale tests are highly desirable, but flight tests to obtain the aerodynamic characteristics of propellers are difficult to make and have not been sufficiently accurate to be useful in bringing out small differences in propellers.

The tests reported in this paper are the first wind-tunnel investigations on full-size propellers. They were made in the 20-foot Propeller Research Tunnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which is described in detail in Reference 1. Three wood propellers of standard Navy form were tested on a Vought VE-7 airplane with a Wright 180 HP. E-2 engine. These particular propellers were selected for this investigation because they had been previously tested on a VE-7 airplane in flight (References 2 and 3) and models of the propellers had also been tested with a model VE-7 airplane in the Stanford University wind tunnel; thus, a direct comparison of the full-scale wind tunnel results with the results of the flight and the model tests was afforded.

In addition to the aerodynamic characteristics of the three propellers on the complete airplane, the effects of the wings and tail surfaces on the characteristics of one propeller were measured at one angle of attack. Also, the angle of twist of one section of each propeller was measured in operation.

#### METHODS AND APPARATUS

The Propeller Research Wind Tunnel is of the open jet type with an airstream 20 feet in diameter, in which velocities up to 110 M. P. H., can be obtained. A complete description of the tunnel, balances, and other measuring apparatus is given in Reference 1.

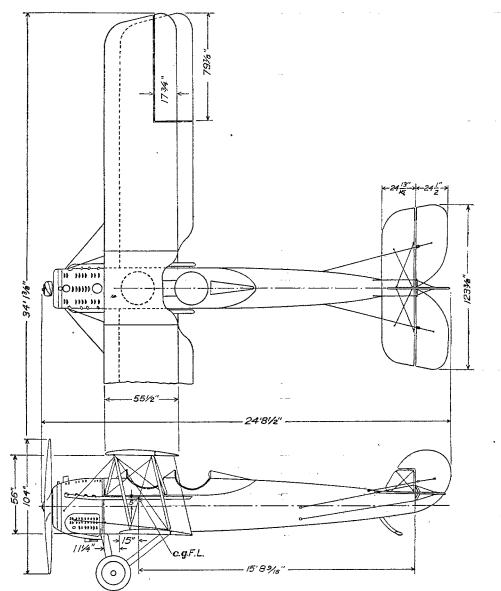
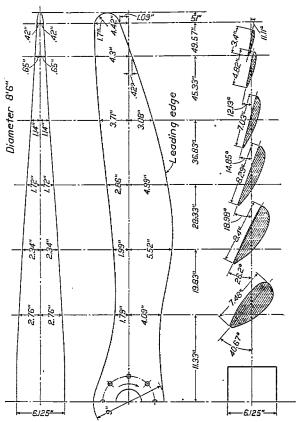
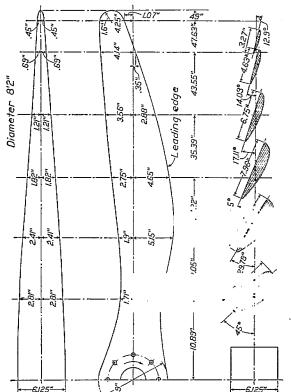


Fig. 1.—The VE-7 airplane



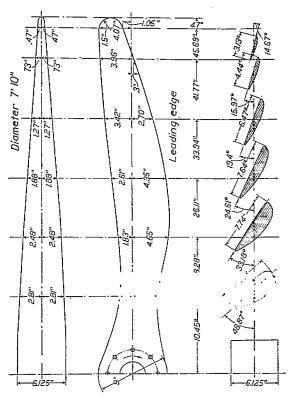
Pitch: 5' 1.2". Pitch ratio: 0.6. Aspect ratio: 6. Camber ratio: Minimum +20 per cent. Rotation: Right hand.

Fig. 3.—Experimental propeller B' for VE-7 sirplane



Pitch: 5' 8.6". Pitch ratio: 0.7. Aspect ratio: 6. Camber ratio: Minimum +20 per cent. Rotation: Right hand.

Fig. 4.—Experimental propeller I for VE-7 airplane



Pitch: 6' 3.2'. Pitch ratio: 0.8. Aspect ratio: 6. Camber ratio: Minimum +20 per cent. Rotation: Right hand.

Fig. 5.—Experimental propeller D' for VE-7 airplane

The VE-7 airplane (fig. 1) had a span of 34 feet. When mounted in the center of the air stream the wings projected approximately 7 feet outside the air stream. Figure 2 is a photograph of the airplane mounted in the experiment chamber. It is considered that a sufficient portion of the wing structure was in the air stream to include all parts which would react on or be influenced by the propeller.

The general dimensions of the three propellers tested are given in Figures 3, 4, and 5, and the ordinates of the various sections shown in the drawings are given in Table I. The propellers, which are of standard Navy wood type, form a series varying in pitch ratio. Propeller I, the central one of the series, has a ratio of pitch to diameter of 0.7, and the other two propellers, B' and D', have pitch ratios of 0.6 and 0.8, respectively. The blade width, thickness, and angle were measured for each section of each propeller after the tests were completed. In nearly all cases the measured blade widths and thickness were about  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch greater than those shown on the drawings, probably due to the fabric with which the propellers were covered. The measured blade angles over the working section or outer portion of the blade averaged

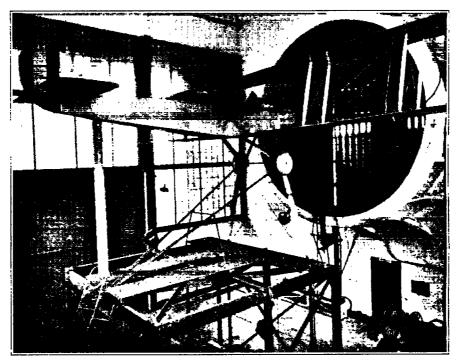


Fig. 2.—The VE-7 airplane mounted on balance of Propeller Research Tunnel

0.3° less than the drawing for propeller B', 0.5° greater than the drawing for propeller I, and the same as the drawing for propeller D'.

The VE-7, as mounted in the tunnel, had inclosed within it a special steel skeleton fuselage with a built-in dynamometer scale to measure the engine and propeller torque directly. (Reference 1.) The engine was mounted in such a manner that it was free to turn about its own axis, but was restrained by means of a torque arm and system of knife-edge linkages leading to a Toledo scale dial, upon which the torque was indicated directly in pound-feet.

The revolution speed of the engine was measured by means of a special Elgin tachometer which, according to calibration, is accurate within  $\pm 2$  R. P. M., although during the present tests it was not possible to read it within less than 5 R. P. M. An observer sat in the rear cockpit throughout the tests to operate the engine and read the torque scale and the tachometer. The velocity of the air stream was obtained by means of calibrated static plates.

In order to know the pitch of the propellers in operation, the deflection of one blade of each propeller was measured at the 36-inch radius, by means of a telescope mounted on a graduated base and sighted on first the leading and then the trailing edge. This was done

while the propeller was standing still and then was repeated for each test point while the propeller was running.

The resultant horizontal force of the propeller-body combination, which may be either a thrust or a drag, was measured on the regular thrust balance (also described in Reference 1).

This resultant horizontal force R may be thought of as composed of three horizontal components, such that

$$R = T - D - \Delta D,$$

where

T= the thrust of the propeller while operating in front of the body (the tension in the crank shaft).

D=the drag of the airplane alone (without propeller) at the same air velocity and density.

 $\Delta D$  = the increase in drag of the airplane with propeller, due to the slip stream.

In order to obtain the propulsive efficiency, which includes the propeller-body interference, an effective thrust is used which is defined as

Effective thrust = 
$$T - \Delta D = R + D$$
.

The propulsive efficiency is the ratio of the useful power to the input power, or

Propulsive efficiency = 
$$\frac{\text{Effective thrust} \times \text{Velocity of advance.}}{\text{Input power}}$$

#### RESULTS

The results of the tests are given in Figures 6 to 10, inclusive, and in Tables II and III. They are reduced to the usual thrust and power coefficients and plotted against  $\frac{V}{nD}$  for convenience in comparing them with the results of flight and model tests. These coefficients are:

$$C_T = \frac{\text{Effective thrust}}{\rho n^2 D^4}$$

$$C_P = \frac{\text{Power}}{\rho n^3 D^5}$$

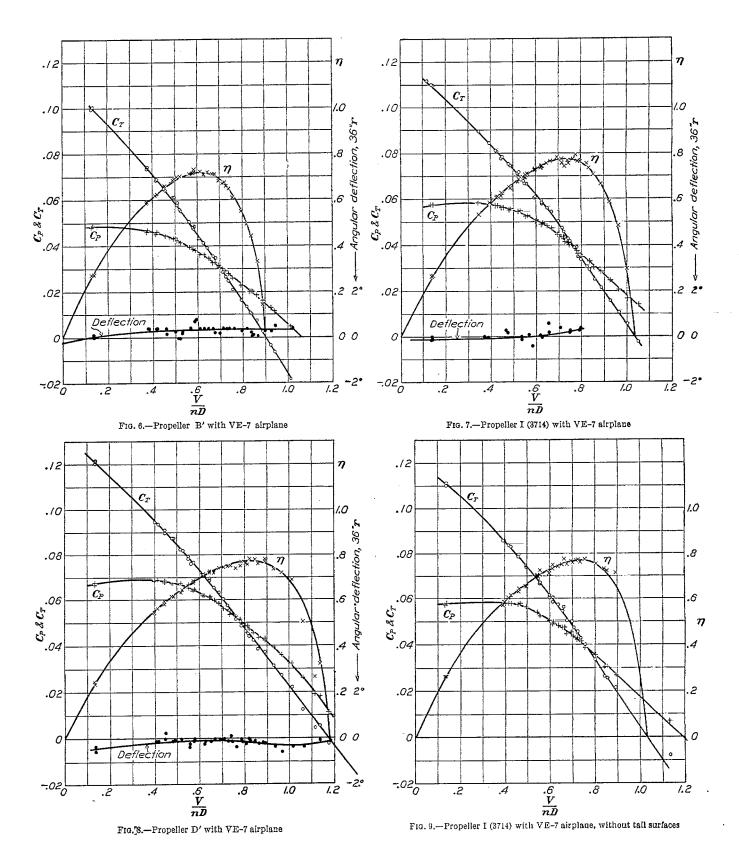
$$\eta = \text{Propulsive efficiency}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Effective thrust} \times \text{Velocity}}{\text{Power}}$$

where D =propeller diameter and n =revolutions per unit time. Any homogeneous system of units may be used with these coefficients. The propeller characteristics are also given in terms of two other coefficients (sometimes called speed-power coefficients) in Table III.

The points in Figures 6 to 10 have been calculated directly from the observed data. Their dispersion, which it will be noticed is small, is in a general way a measure of the accuracy of the observations.

The angular deflections of one blade of each propeller are plotted against  $\frac{V}{nD}$  in Figures 6, 7, and 8. In general, the deflections of all of the propellers were small. Throughout the working range of  $\frac{V}{nD}$ , propeller B' had an average increase of blade angle of about 0.4° which, with its initial set of  $-0.3^{\circ}$ , brought the angles in operation very close to the drawing values. The average curve through the points for propeller I shows practically no twist in operation, leaving the blade angles as they were measured, 0.5° too high. Propeller D' checked the drawing without load, and averaged about 0.2° less in operation. The accuracy of the individual deflection measurements is apparently  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ , and the faired curves are probably correct to within  $\pm 0.2^{\circ}$ .



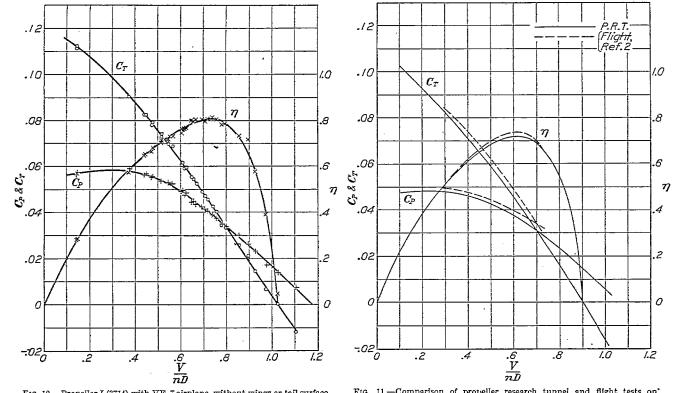
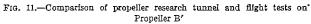


Fig. 10.—Propeller I (3714) with VE-7 airplane, without wings or tail surface



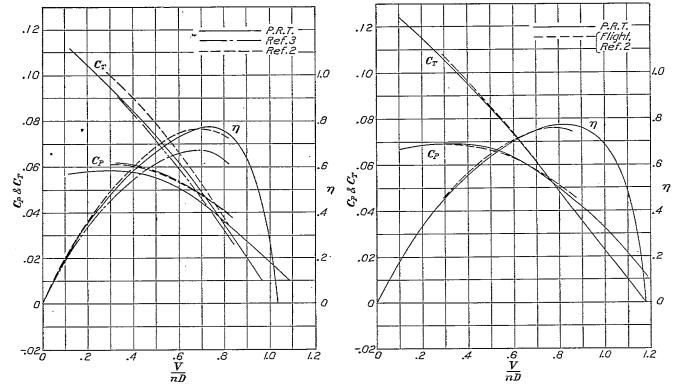


Fig. 12.—Comparison of propeller research tunnel and flight tests on Propeller I (3714)

Fig. 13.—Comparison of propeller research tunnel and flight tests on Propeller  $D^{\prime}$ 

The present tests on the above three propellers are compared with flight tests on the same propellers (References 2 and 3) in Figures 11, 12, and 13. Propellers B' and D' are the identical ones used in the tests of Reference 2. Propeller I (3714), which is of the same design as I of Reference 2, was used in the tests of Reference 3 (and called 3714) and also in the present tests. Figures 11, 12, and 13 show that in general the agreement between the full-scale Propeller Research Tunnel tests and the flight tests is fair, probably within the limits of accuracy of the flight tests which are quite difficult to-make. In three of the four tests the power coefficients from the flight tests are 3 per cent to 5 per cent higher than those obtained from the Propeller Research Tunnel tests. Since the power developed in flight was taken from a calibration of the engine made with an electric dynamometer on the ground, this difference in power coefficients indicates that the engines, when in flight, were probably not actually delivering the full power developed on the dynamometer.

One possible cause for difference between the flight tests and the full-scale wind tunnel tests is the fact that in the latter the propeller axis was kept level at all times, while in the flight tests it assumed various angles to the flight path from about zero degrees at high speed to 10 degrees near stalling speed.

In Figures 14, 15, and 16 the full-scale Propeller Research Tunnel tests are compared with tests on similar model propellers with a model VE-7 airplane (Reference 2). The model tests agree better than the flight tests with those of the Propeller Research Tunnel.

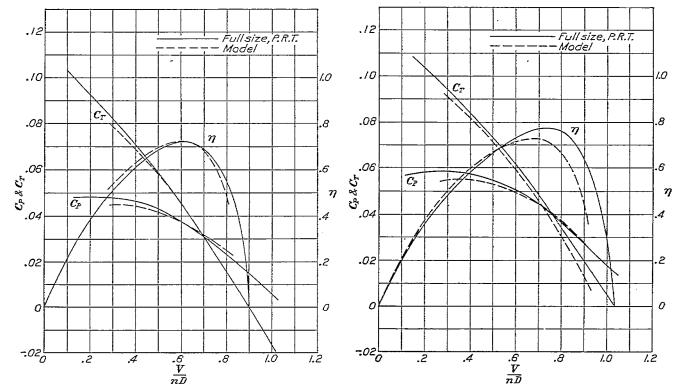
For the full-scale tests the maximum efficiency occurs at a higher  $\frac{V}{nD}$ , and in two of the three cases reaches a noticeably higher value than for the model tests. (In this connection it has been learned that later tests on the same models give somewhat higher efficiencies.) In each case the rate of advance  $\left(\frac{V}{nD}\right)$  at which zero thrust occurs is greater for the full-scale propellers, apparently indicating that the effect of scale is more pronounced in the region of the lower angles of attack of the blade elements. In general, also, the full-scale tests give higher values of the thrust and power coefficients at the lower rates of advance.

The results of the three tests made with propeller I (3714) to obtain the effect of the wings and tail surfaces on the propeller characteristics are plotted in Figure 17. The tail surfaces had no appreciable effect on the propeller characteristics, but the wings increased the power absorbed slightly and decreased the maximum propulsive efficiency approximately 5 per cent. It would naturally be expected, of course, that the effect of the wings would be different at different angles of attack.

#### CONCLUSIONS

- 1. These, the first complete propeller tests made in the Propeller Research Tunnel, show that the results obtained agree as well as can be expected with both flight tests and model wind tunnel tests.
- 2. The accuracy of the observations in the Propeller Research Tunnel tests, which are made under full-scale conditions, is apparently of about the same order as that-of model propeller tests.
- 3. From a comparison of these tests with flight tests, it seems likely that the engines used in the flight tests delivered somewhat less power in flight than would have been expected from dynamometer tests.
  - 4. The effect of the tail surfaces on the propeller characteristics is negligible.
- 5. The effect of the wings on propulsive efficiency is important and deserves further investigation.

Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Langley Field, Va., June 18, 1928.



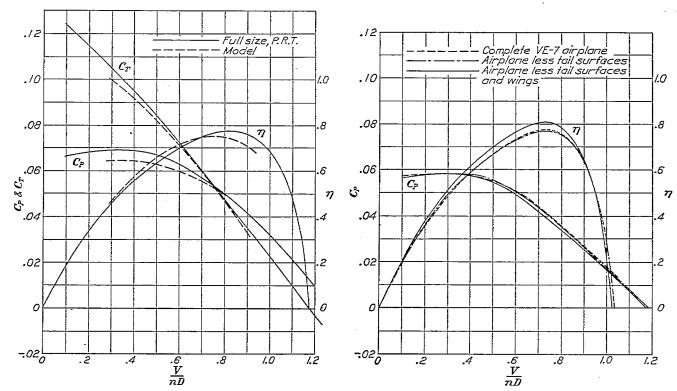


Fig. 16.—Comparison of model and full-size Propeller Research Tunnel tests 
Fig. 17.—Effect of wings and tail surfaces on the performance of Propeller on VE-7 airplane (Propeller Research Tunnel tests)

 $\label{eq:table_interpolation} TABLE\ I$  ordinates for sections of propeller D' (see fig. 5)

Radius	10.	45"	18. 28″		26. 11"	33. 94"	41. 77"	45, 69″
Camber	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper	Upper	Upper
Rad. L. E	0.8		0. 2		0. 128"	0. 083"	0. 047"	0. 031"
2.5	0.686	0. 410	0.730	0.047	. 526	. 338	. 194	. 128
5	. 987	. 589	1. 053	. 066	. 758	. 489	. 279	. 185
10	1, 322	. 790	1.410	. 088	1. 015	. 655	. 373	. 247
20	1. 588	. 949	1. 692	. 106	1. 222	. 786	. 448	. 298
30	1.664	. 996	1. 777	. 113	1. 285	. 830	. 473	. 313
40	1.654	. 990	1. 764	. 113	1. 275	. 821	. 470	. 310
50	1, 588	. 949	1.692	. 106	1. 222	. 786	. 448	. 298
60	1. 454	. 868	1, 551	. 097	1. 118	. 720	. 410	. 272
70	1. 238	. 739	1. 319	. 085	. 952	. 614	. 351	. 232
80	. 937	. 558	. 996	. 063	720	. 464	. 266	. 175
90	. 586	. 351	. 623	.041	. 451	. 291	. 166	.110
Rad. T. E.	0. 2		0.1		. 098″	. 064"	. 036"	. 024"
						1 . 301	. 500	

All ordinates in inches.

Station in per cent of chord.

ORDINATES FOR SECTIONS OF PROPELLER B' (see fig. 3)

Radius	. 11.	11. 33"		19. 83″		36. 83″	45. 33"	49. 57"
Camber	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Upper	Upper	Upper
Rad. L. E	0. 94 0. 745 1. 071 1. 435 1. 724 1. 806 1. 795 1. 724 1. 578 1. 343 1. 017 . 636	0. 445 . 639 . 857 1. 030 1. 081 1. 075 1. 030 . 942 . 802 . 605 . 381	0. 792 1. 142 1. 530 1. 836 1. 928 1. 915 1. 836 1. 683 1. 432 1. 081 676 0. 1	0. 051 . 071 . 095 . 115 . 122 . 122 . 115 . 105 . 092 . 068 . 044	0. 139" . 571 . 823 1. 102 1. 326 1. 394 1. 384 1. 326 1. 214 1. 034 . 782 . 490 . 106"	0. 090" . 367 . 530 . 710 . 854 . 901 . 891 . 854 . 782 . 667 . 503 . 316 . 071"	0. 051" . 211 . 303 . 405 . 486 . 513 . 510 . 486 . 445 . 381 . 289 . 180 . 039"	0. 034" 139 201 269 323 340 337 323 296 252 190 119 026"

All ordinates in inches.

Stations in per cent of chord.

ORDINATES FOR SECTIONS OF PROPELLER I (see fig. 4)

Radius	10. 89"	19. 05″	27. 22"	35. 39"	43. 55"	47. 63"
Camber	Upper Lower	Upper Lower	Upper	Upper	Upper	Upper
Rad, L. E	$ \begin{array}{c c c} 0.844'' \\ 0.719 & 0.427 \\ 1.032 & .615 \\ 1.380 & .822 \\ 1.661 & .991 \\ 1.742 & 1.040 \\ 1.729 & 1.032 \\ 1.661 & .991 \\ 1.522 & .906 \\ 1.293 & .770 \\ .980 & .582 \\ .612 & .365 \\ 0.245'' \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0.272'' \\ 0.762 & 0.049 \\ 1.097 & .068 \\ 1.470 & .092 \\ 1.767 & .112 \\ 1.856 & .117 \\ 1.840 & .117 \\ 1.767 & .112 \\ 1.617 & .109 \\ 1.377 & .087 \\ 1.042 & .065 \\ .650 & .041 \\ \end{array}$	0. 133" . 550 . 789 1. 056 1. 271 1. 337 1. 326 1. 271 1. 165 . 991 . 748 . 468 . 103"	0. 087"     . 357     . 512     . 686     . 825     . 860     . 825     . 757     . 642     . 487     . 305     . 068"	0. 049" . 204 . 291 . 392 . 471 . 495 . 490 . 471 . 367 . 278 . 174 . 038"	0. 033" . 133 . 193 . 259 . 310 . 327 . 324 . 310 . 242 . 182 . 114 . 024"

All ordinates in inches.

Stations in per cent of chord.

# TABLE II TEST DATA

# PROPELLER B', $\frac{p}{D} = 0.6$

#### VE-7 AIRPLANE, COMPLETE

	VE-7 AINI DANE, COMI DELE							
ρ	. у м. Р. Н.	R. P. M.	Q lb. ft.	$_{ m lb.}^{T}$	$C_{T}$	$C_P$	$\frac{V}{nD}$	η
0. 002289 002289 002289 002279 002279 002275 002279 002279 002279 002279 002275 002275 002275 002275 002275 002275	83. 6 83. 6 86. 6 86. 7 95. 7 95. 7 100. 6 100. 8 98. 0 97. 7 99. 6 99. 7 100. 2 100. 4 99. 8 99. 7	1,700 1,705 1,715 1,715 1,755 1,755 1,775 1,775 1,080 1,080 1,120 1,160 1,245 1,235 1,270 1,300	556 557 552 552 547 547 540 540 62 22 73 97 120 142 137 160	561 557. 5 545 541 512. 5 549. 499 - 27 - 61 - 15. 5 11. 5 56. 51. 5 72 90	0. 0588 0579 0559 0554 0505 0474 0479 00676 0185 00374 00260 00728 01095 01030 01358 01615	0. 0428 . 0427 . 0417 . 0418 . 0399 . 0385 . 0382 . 0119 . 00493 . 01805 . 0162 . 0188 . 0205 . 0202 . 0223 . 0232	0. 510 . 509 . 522 . 523 . 564 . 587 . 585 . 939 1. 010 . 921 . 889 . 861 . 834 . 841 . 814 . 792	0. 700 . 689 . 700 . 695 . 715 . 715 . 722 . 734 555 380 264 . 1422 . 3335 . 445 . 430 . 496 . 551
. 002275 . 002275 . 002275 . 002270 . 002270 . 002270 . 002265 . 002265 . 002265 . 002266 . 002260 . 002279 . 002279 . 002279 . 002279 . 002282 . 002282 . 002292	99. 9 99. 9 99. 7 99. 7 99. 3 99. 1 99. 3 99. 3 99. 5 80. 0 72. 9 66. 3 66. 7 59. 7 20. 8 20. 8	1, 365 1, 405 1, 460 1, 430 1, 550 1, 525 1, 600 1, 645 1, 775 1, 690 1, 665 1, 660 1, 655 1, 650 1, 650 1, 620	215 247 287 263 312 353 399 396 436 4467 540 552 550 547 552 562 565 565 567 567	131 162. 5 202. 5 179. 5 229. 5 280. 5 267 329. 5 407. 5 496. 5 570. 5 570. 5 591. 5 621. 5 622. 661. 5 660 867 866	. 02110 . 0249 . 0285 . 0267 . 0310 . 0356 . 0349 . 0349 . 0416 . 0435 . 0480 . 0610 . 0612 . 0642 . 0651 . 0685 . 0688 . 0740 . 0734 . 1304 . 0996	. 0260 . 0281 . 0302 . 0292 . 0312 . 0330 . 0329 . 0364 . 0365 . 0387 . 0437 . 0438 . 0446 . 0447 . 0457 . 0461 . 0468 . 0467 . 0484 . 0482	.756 .735 .709 .724 .690 .664 .673 .643 .624 .606 .580 .491 .493 .455 .453 .417 .375 .374 .375 .374 .375 .374	. 613 . 651 . 675 . 662 . 685 . 716 . 713 . 723 . 712 . 722 . 720 . 686 . 689 . 654 . 660 . 619 . 622 . 593 . 587 . 2765 . 2745

# TABLE II—Continued

# PROPELLER I (3714), $\frac{p}{D}$ =0.7

## VE-7 AIRPLANE, COMPLETE

ρ	<i>у</i> М. Р. Н.	R. P. M.	Q lb. ft.	T lb.	C <sub>T</sub>	C <sub>P</sub>	$\frac{V}{nD}$	η
0. 002325	\$5. 2 \$4. 3 \$6. 5 96. 6 96. 1 99. 5 100. 2 99. 7 100. 1 99. 5 100. 2 99. 5 99. 3 98. 8 98. 6 98. 2 97. 6 98. 2 97. 6 98. 5 98. 5 98. 5 98. 6 98. 5 98. 6 98. 5 98. 6 98. 5 98. 6 98. 6 98. 6 98. 7 99. 5 99. 5 98. 6 98. 6 98. 6 98. 6 98. 6 98. 6 98. 6 98. 7 99. 5 99. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 1,665\\ 1,665\\ 1,665\\ 1,675\\ 1,705\\ 1,705\\ 1,720\\ 1,720\\ 1,720\\ 1,720\\ 1,720\\ 1,6610\\ 1,550\\ 1,465\\ 1,445\\ 1,365\\ 1,365\\ 1,365\\ 1,365\\ 1,365\\ 1,365\\ 1,365\\ 1,665\\ 1$	545 550 552 552 552 5549 545 542 495 549 455 337 245 3312 257 245 230 172 245 565 567 567 567 567 567 567	526. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0. 0663 0678 0665 0662 0609 0607 0592 0589 0581 0578 0560 0543 0503 0471 0426 0458 0416 0427 0388 0380 0380 0303 0304 0290 0250 0214 0156 0106 00511 002657 071 0716 0750 0747 0775 0781 0805 0805 0845 0896 110 110	0. 0527	0. 550	0. 692 694 703 707 729 742 741 739 737 754 766 780 770 743 757 753 769 771 765 761 752 736 736 487 298 — 200 678 686 685 662 662 662 663 603 603 602 579 533 603 603 603 603 603 603 603 6

## TABLE II—Continued

# PROPELLER D', $\frac{p}{D}$ =0.8

## VE-7 AIRPLANE, COMPLETE

	,	,						
ρ	<i>V</i> м. Р. н.	R. P. M.	Q lb. ft.	$T_{ m lb.}$	$C_T$	$C_P$	$\frac{V}{nD}$	η
0. 002305 . 002305 . 00230 . 00230 . 002295 . 002295 . 002290 . 002290	0 82. 4 82. 1 86. 4 86. 4 95. 1 94. 8 99. 5 99. 5 96. 7	1, 685 1, 675 1, 690 1, 695 1, 725 1, 725 1, 740 1, 735 960	555 549 550 552 549 550 552 550 50	535 535. 5 525 525 509. 5 507 499 499. 5 11. 5	0. 0783 . 0795 . 0767 . 0762 . 0715 . 0711 . 0689 . 0693 . 00523	0. 0653 . 0652 . 0645 . 0642 . 0619 . 0619 . 0613 . 0613 . 01815	0. 549 . 550 . 574 . 572 . 619 . 617 . 643 . 645 1. 137	0. 658 . 671 . 681 . 679 . 716 . 710 . 723 . 729 . 327
. 002290 . 002290 . 002285 . 002285 . 002285 . 002285 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002275 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002280 . 002285 . 002285 . 00230 . 00230 . 00230	99. 0 99. 0 99. 1 99. 5 99. 5 99. 99. 99. 7 99. 7 99. 7 99. 99. 8 99. 1 100. 1 100. 2 99. 8 100. 1 100. 2 99. 8 100. 7 76. 7 69. 8 66. 0 19. 7 19. 7	940 1,050 1,160 1,160 1,205 1,205 1,365 1,365 1,365 1,446 1,550 1,465 1,665 1,665 1,665 1,666 1,666	30 86 57 117 145 169 201 199 217 242 262 272 282 301 335 369 3424 460 537 545 546 547 556 552	-5 $33$ $11$ $65$ $88$ $109$ $138$ $140$ $155$ $181$ $196$ $215$ $248$ $236$ $264$ $300$ $305$ $328$ $361$ $402$ $452$ $539$ $564$ $565$ $570$ $599$ $602$ $801$ $798$		. 0114 . 0261 . 01915 . 0324 . 0362 . 0394 . 0431 . 0426 . 0438 . 0459 . 0473 . 0486 . 0489 . 0519 . 0519 . 0538 . 0552 . 0567 . 0583 . 0598 . 0665 . 0672 . 0672 . 0685 . 0682 . 0688 . 0678 . 0688 . 0678 . 0688 . 0678 . 0665	1. 175 1. 060 1. 115 1. 010	

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## TABLE II—Continued

# PROPELLER I (3714), $\frac{p}{D}$ =0.7

# VE-7 WITH WINGS, WITHOUT TAIL

ρ	<i>V</i> м. Р. н.	R. P. M.	Q lb. ft.	$_{ m lb.}^{T}$	$C_T$	C <sub>P</sub>	$\frac{V}{nD}$	η
0. 00240 0. 00240 002396 002396 002390 002390 002381 002378 002378 002375 002375 002375 002375 002370 002370 002370 002370 002370 002370 002370 002370 002370 002370 002370	M. P. H.  83. 4  83. 4  86. 3  95. 0  94. 8  98. 9  99. 17  99. 7  99. 99. 3  99. 18  98. 8  98. 9  98. 0  75. 5  69. 4  62. 6  64. 0  59. 2	R. P. M.  1, 660 1, 660 1, 660 1, 705 1, 705 1, 735 1, 675 1, 625 1, 625 1, 545 1, 480 1, 395 1, 325 1, 250 1, 325 1, 180 1, 640 1, 640 1, 620 1, 625 1, 610 1, 620 1, 620 1, 620 1, 620	1b. ft. 572 572 560 557 567 567 567 567 525 477 435 415 387 357 352 287 182 177 143 575 573 575 575 582 582	1b	0. 0694 0699 0669 0669 0614 0607 0605 0586 0575 0545 0564 0500 0474 0459 0454 0428 0394 0339 0266 0260 0217 	0. 0540 0. 0540 0. 0529 0. 0526 0. 0506 0. 0495 0. 0492 0. 0491 0. 0473 0. 0479 0. 0448 0. 0455 0. 0437 0. 0428 0. 0424 0. 0413 0. 0306 0. 0306 0. 0306 0. 0306 0. 0570 0. 0560 0. 0560 0. 0574 0. 0571 0. 0578 0. 0578 0. 0578 0. 0578 0. 0580	0.542 .542 .557 .600 .599 .615 .614 .637 .654 .662 .701 .721 .721 .738 .801 .844 .855 .894 1.137 .495 .494 .465 .418 .429 .429 .393	0. 695 . 701 . 702 . 728 . 722 . 713 . 753 . 732 . 747 . 754 . 780 . 757 . 764 . 760 . 772 . 772 . 776 . 766 . 778 . 755 . 735 . 735 . 727 . 716 . 757 . 658 . 644 . 637 . 603 . 617 . 581 . 579
. 002396	20. 8 20. 8	1, 625 1, 620	582 583	860. 5 861. 5	.1105	. 0575	. 136	. 261 . 266

## FULL SCALE TESTS OF WOOD PROPELLERS

#### TABLE II—Continued

# PROPELLER I (3714), $\frac{2}{D}$ =0.7

# VE-7, WITHOUT WINGS OR TAIL

ρ	. У М. Р. Н.	R. P. M.	Q lb. ft.	T lb.	$C_T$	$C_P$	$\frac{V}{nD}$	1 <b>7</b>
0. 002381 . 002381 . 002381 . 002370 . 002370 . 002368 . 002368 . 002368 . 002363 . 002363 . 002363 . 002363 . 002363 . 002363 . 002366 . 00236 . 00237 . 00237 . 00237 . 00237 . 002381 . 002381	83. 7 84. 1 87. 86. 4 96. 5 100. 4 100. 2 100. 0 99. 8 99. 8 99. 8 99. 3 99. 99. 3 99. 99. 3 98. 7 98. 3 98. 3 98. 3 100. 4 76. 4 70. 5 65. 8 620. 7	1, 660 1, 660 1, 670 1, 720 1, 710 1, 735 1, 645 1, 615 1, 555 1, 455 1, 455 1, 455 1, 455 1, 455 1, 455 1, 455 1, 455 1, 600 1, 600 1, 600 1, 595 1, 595 1, 595 1, 555 1,	557 557 557 552 553 553 553 472 432 387 347 312 287 2432 117 517 527 517 527 543 545 545 547 557 557	564.56.257.8 524.6 5557.8 524.7 445.9 404.5.5 529.2 187.6 614.5 563.5 7 22.547.547.592.614.8 88.5 614.8 88.8 798.8	0. 0698	0. 0528 . 0528 . 0524 . 0491 . 0494 . 0483 . 0477 . 0447 . 0448 . 0438 . 0423 . 0416 . 0409 . 0388 . 0376 . 0341 . 0340 . 0301 . 0266 . 0236 . 0171 . 0140 . 00743 . 0537 . 0534 . 0555 . 0565 . 0565 . 0563 . 0572	0. 543 . 545 . 565 . 603 . 609 . 622 . 619 . 649 . 657 . 665 . 7019 . 738 . 755 . 780 . 780 . 780 . 894 . 927 . 971 1. 026 1. 102 . 517 . 471 . 440 . 445 . 371 . 1428 . 1438	0. 717

#### TABLE III

# FINAL ADJUSTED COEFFICIENTS

# PROPELLER B', $\frac{p}{D}$ =0.6

## VE-7 AIRPLANE, COMPLETE

$\frac{V}{nD}$	$C_T$	$C_P$	η	$\sqrt{rac{ ho\overline{V}^{\delta}}{Pn^{m{z}}}}$	$\sqrt[3]{\frac{\rho \dot{V}^{\delta}}{P n^{t}}}$
0. 15 . 20 . 25 . 30 . 35 . 40 . 45 . 50 . 55 . 60 . 65 . 70 . 75 . 80 . 85 . 90	0. 0982 . 0933 . 0881 . 0828 . 0771 . 0712 . 0650 . 0586 . 0521 . 0451 . 0377 . 0305 . 0234 . 0160 . 0082 . 0000	0. 0485 . 0485 . 0483 . 0479 . 0470 . 0462 . 0450 . 0430 . 0405 . 0378 . 0310 . 0272 . 0232 . 0190 . 0148	0. 304 . 384 . 456 . 519 . 574 . 616 . 650 . 681 . 715 . 715 . 715 . 689 . 645 . 552 . 389 . 000	0. 0396 . 0814 . 1423 . 2260 . 3345 . 4720 . 6420 . 8540 1. 1140 1. 4350 1. 8430 2. 3300 2. 9600 3. 7600 4. 8400 6. 3200	0. 368 . 458 . 551 . 645 . 741 . 8375 . 9390 1. 044 1. 155 1. 278 1. 402 1. 544 1. 698 1. 880 2. 090

# PROPELLER I (3714), $\frac{p}{\widehat{D}}$ =0.7

## VE-7 AIRPLANE, COMPLETE

$\frac{V}{nD}$	C T	$C_P$	η	$\sqrt{rac{ hoV^{\delta}}{Pn^{m{s}}}}$	$\sqrt[s]{\frac{\overline{\rho V^s}}{Pn^s}}$
0. 10 . 15 . 20 . 25 . 30 . 35 . 40 . 45 . 50 . 55 . 60 . 65 . 70 . 75 . 80 . 85 . 90 . 95 1. 00	0. 1085 . 1037 . 0989 . 0940 . 0890 . 0839 . 0785 . 0731 . 0678 . 0620 . 0558 . 0486 . 0412 . 0340 . 0264 . 0192 . 0120 . 0048	0. 0576 . 0580 . 0583 . 0584 . 0583 . 0578 . 0566 . 0550 . 0530 . 0507 . 0479 . 0442 . 0400 . 0358 . 0312 . 0268 . 0222 . 0179	0. 282 . 357 . 424 . 483 . 581 . 624 . 665 . 705 . 735 . 778 . 770 . 773 . 779 . 719 . 645 . 513 . 268	0. 0364 . 0745 . 1292 . 204 . 3002 . 421 . 572 . 755 . 975 1. 240 1. 559 1. 95 2. 44 3. 02 3. 78 4. 70 5. 90 7. 46	0. 354 . 440 . 529 . 616 . 707 . 800 . 894 . 988 1. 0898 1. 194 1. 306 1. 428 1. 555 1. 700 1. 86 2. 04 2. 235

## TABLE III—Continued

# PROPELLER D', $\frac{p}{D}$ =0.8

# VE-7 AIRPLANE, COMPLETE

$\frac{V}{nD}$	$C_T$	$C_P$	η	$\sqrt{\frac{\rho V^{\delta}}{P n^2}}$	$\sqrt[3]{\frac{\overline{\rho V^s}}{Pn^s}}$
0. 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 65 70 75 80 85 90 1. 00 1. 05 1. 10	0. 1243 . 1197 . 1149 . 110 . 1051 . 1002 . 0951 . 0900 . 0847 . 0789 . 0730 . 0671 . 0608 . 0544 . 0478 . 0418 . 0351 . 0288 . 0224 . 0160 . 0096	0. 0668 . 0677 . 0683 . 0689 . 0690 . 0690 . 0682 . 0671 . 0654 . 0631 . 0570 . 0534 . 0497 . 0457 . 0416 . 0372 . 0325 . 0272 . 0216	0. 186 . 265 . 336 . 339 . 457 . 508 . 554 . 594 . 631 . 664 . 724 . 745 . 765 . 775 . 775 . 775 . 735 . 689 . 618 . 489	0. 0336 0685 119 1878 276 386 521 682 876 1. 11 1. 39 1. 72 2. 11 2. 565 3. 12 3. 17 4. 56 5. 55 6. 85 8. 65	0. 341 . 426 . 512 . 599 . 684 . 771 . 858 . 948 1. 0426 1. 141 1. 242 1. 348 1. 457 1. 575 1. 70 1. 836 1. 982 2. 16 2. 37

# PROPELLER I (3714), $\frac{p}{D} = 0.7$

## VE-7, WITH WINGS, WITHOUT TAIL

$\frac{V}{nD}$	$C_{T}$	$C_P$	η	$\sqrt{rac{ hoV^{\delta}}{Pn^{m{s}}}}$	$\sqrt[5]{\frac{\rho V^s}{Pn^s}}$
0. 15 . 20 . 25 . 30 . 35 . 40 . 45 . 50 . 55 . 60 . 65 . 70 . 75 . 80 . 85 . 90 . 95	0. 1099	0. 0578 . 0580 . 0581 . 0582 . 0581 . 0580 . 0574 . 0558 . 0532 . 0506 . 0475 . 0441 . 0400 . 0358 . 0311 . 0266 . 0221 . 0175	0. 285 . 364 . 434 . 546 . 588 . 626 . 664 . 702 . 730 . 754 . 765 . 770 . 757 . 720 . 645 . 520 . 274	0. 0362 . 0745 . 1298 . 204 . 301 . 421 . 568 . 750 . 974 1. 240 1. 565 1. 950 2. 44 3. 02 3. 78 4. 71 5. 91 7. 62	0. 354 . 440 . 530 . 619 . 708 . 798 . 987 1. 090 1. 196 1. 306 1. 429 1. 556 1. 700 1. 86 2. 04 2. 25

#### TABLE III—Continued

PROPELLER I (3714),  $\frac{p}{D} = 0.7$ 

VE-7, WITHOUT WINGS OR TAIL

$\frac{V}{nD}$	C <sub>T</sub>	$C_P$	η	$\sqrt{rac{ ho\overline{V}^{ar{s}}}{Pn^{ar{s}}}}$	$\sqrt[5]{\frac{\overline{\rho V^6}}{Pn^2}}$
0. 15 . 20 . 25 . 30 . 35 . 40 . 45 . 50 . 65 . 70 . 75 . 80 . 85 . 90 . 95 1. 00	0. 1118 . 1079 . 1038 . 0989 . 0939 . 0881 . 0822 . 0758 . 0690 . 0623 . 0554 . 0482 . 0409 . 0333 . 0260 . 0185 . 0110 . 0037	0. 0571 . 0579 . 0582 . 0585 . 0581 . 0576 . 0563 . 0546 . 0522 . 0491 . 0458 . 0420 . 0380 . 0340 . 0298 . 0256 . 0210 . 0166	0. 293 . 372 . 445 . 507 . 565 . 612 . 656 . 694 . 730 . 761 . 786 . 803 . 807 . 784 . 740 . 650 . 497 . 223	0. 03645 . 0745 . 1396 . 204 . 301 . 419 . 574 . 758 . 984 1. 26 1. 59 2. 00 2. 50 3. 105 3. 86 4. 81 6. 07 7. 76	0. 357 . 453 . 529 . 620 . 705 . 800 . 896 . 993 1. 097 1. 204 1. 319 1. 442 1. 574 1. 715 1. 872 2. 058 2. 27

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